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UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
14 and OTTOMOTTO LLC

15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
16 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
17 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION  
18

19 WAYMO LLC,  
20 Plaintiff,  
21 v.  
22 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,  
OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING LLC,  
23 Defendant.  
24

Case No. 3:17-cv-00939-WHA

**DEFENDANTS UBER  
TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND  
OTTOMOTTO, LLC'S MOTION  
TO STRIKE VAGUE AND  
OVERBROAD TRADE SECRET  
CLAIMS AND EMERGENCY  
MOTION FOR EXPEDITED  
BRIEFING AND HEARING**

Trial Date: October 10, 2017

25  
26  
27 **REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE SEALED**  
28

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 At Waymo's insistence, the Court set an aggressive discovery schedule and October trial  
3 date. Recognizing that many of Waymo's purported trade secrets were nothing of the sort, and to  
4 give Uber a fair opportunity to defend itself, the Court also ordered Waymo to reduce its list of  
5 121 purported trade secrets to a final "lineup of trade secrets to be tried" that was "less than ten."  
6 (Dkt. 563 at 4.) Just days ago, Waymo's counsel stood before this Court and confidently rattled  
7 off a list of trade secrets he claimed Uber was using:

8 THE COURT: You are flailing about with theory after theory after  
9 theory, and a lot of these are not panning out, and so now you're  
10 going after MoFo as the agent or Stroz as the agent. Is that because  
11 you just can't prove -- name a single trade secret that -- describe it  
12 in some way where Uber is actually using it.

11 MR. JAFFE: 6, 10, 11, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

12 THE COURT: Are you making those up, or is that for real?

13 MR. JAFFE: That's for real.<sup>1</sup>

14 Yet, at the August 1 deadline, Waymo identified an almost entirely *different* list. Moreover,  
15 instead of identifying specific trade secrets, Waymo's "narrowed" lineup is in large part a  
16 collection of vague and ill-defined "catchall" statements that are devoid of the "reasonable  
17 particularity" required by Section 2019.210 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Even after  
18 extensive discovery,<sup>2</sup> Waymo is still fishing, and its inability to sufficiently describe its alleged  
19 trade secrets flies in the face of the Court's instruction and demonstrates Waymo's lack of  
20 evidence of use.

21 Uber requests an order striking Waymo's Trade Secret Nos. ("TS") 25, 90, 96, and 111  
22 based on its legally inadequate disclosure.<sup>3</sup> These alleged trade secrets are so vague and

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23 <sup>1</sup> 7/26/17 Hr'g Tr. at 48:13-22.

24 <sup>2</sup> To date, Waymo has taken 29 depositions, conducted eleven inspections over 57 hours  
25 of Uber's facilities, source code, documents, and engineers' computers, served 46 interrogatories  
26 and 307 requests for production, and obtained over 187,000 pages of production documents from  
Uber.

27 <sup>3</sup> Pursuant to Local Rule 6-3, Uber requests an order to shorten time for the briefing and  
28 hearing schedule for this motion to strike. The deadline for close of fact discovery and opening  
expert reports is August 24, and responsive expert reports are due September 7. The shortened  
briefing and hearing schedule is necessary given these upcoming deadlines, which all occur

1 overbroad as to undermine the clear intent of this Court’s case management order and deprive  
 2 Uber of any meaningful opportunity to prepare its defense for trial. Discovery closes on August  
 3 24, but Waymo has refused to provide sufficient disclosures for Uber to determine the boundaries  
 4 of Waymo’s alleged trade secrets and investigate known art.<sup>4</sup> Having woefully failed to identify  
 5 its list of trade secrets with the specificity required by this Court, Waymo should be limited at  
 6 trial to the five other purported trade secrets it has identified (i.e., TS 2, 7, 9, 13 and 14).

## 7 **II. ARGUMENT**

### 8 **A. Waymo’s TS 25, 90, 96, and 111 Should Be Stricken**

9 Six days after Waymo told the Court it had evidence of Uber’s use of alleged TS “6, 10,  
 10 11, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,”<sup>5</sup> Waymo’s list of nine “trade secrets to be tried” instead identified an  
 11 almost entirely different set of trade secrets: TS 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 25, 90, 96, and 111. This is yet  
 12 another example of Waymo’s “shifting sands” approach to this case. TS 25, 90, 96 and 111 in  
 13 particular are vaguely described as follows:

14 **TS 25:** [REDACTED]

18 **TS 90:** [REDACTED]

20 **TS 96:** [REDACTED]

22 before the September 11 hearing date for this motion under normal court rules, such that Uber  
 23 would be severely prejudiced in the absence of a shortened schedule. (Decl. of E. Chang ¶¶ 18-  
 24 19.)

25 <sup>4</sup> On August 5, 2017, Uber requested a meet and confer with Waymo identifying TS 25,  
 26 90, 96, and 111 as vague and overbroad. (Decl. of R. Kim ¶ 2.) Waymo responded on August 6,  
 27 2017, stating that Uber’s concerns about TS 25, 90, 96, and 111 were meritless. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3-4.) On  
 28 August 7, 2017, Uber met and conferred with Waymo’s counsel and the Special Master about TS  
 25, 90, 96, and 111 and confirmed that the parties were at an impasse. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) The Special  
 Master proposed that Waymo file its opposition by August 11, 2017 at noon, but Waymo has not  
 responded to Uber’s request for confirmation of the deadline. (Decl. of E. Chang ¶¶ 20-21.)

<sup>5</sup> 7/26/17 Hr’g Tr. at 48:13-22.

1 **TS 111:** [REDACTED]  
 2 [REDACTED]

3 (Decl. of Esther Chang Exhibit (“Ex.”) 1, Waymo’s August 1, 2017 Notice Regarding Trade  
 4 Secret Narrowing; Ex. 2, Waymo’s Section 2019.210 List at 17-18, 55, 63.) Notably, TS 25 and  
 5 111, although part of Waymo’s original laundry list of 121 alleged trade secrets, have not  
 6 previously been the focus of this litigation, and [REDACTED]  
 7 [REDACTED]

8 (Ex. 3, Waymo 4th Suppl. Resp. to Uber’s 1st Set of Interrogs. at 199-201 [REDACTED]  
 9 [REDACTED]

10 For TS No. 25, Waymo broadly claims “[REDACTED]  
 11 [REDACTED]” in three documents with a combined 98 pages, and certain unspecified “[REDACTED]  
 12 [REDACTED]” in those documents. (Ex. 4, [REDACTED] Ex. 5, [REDACTED]  
 13 [REDACTED]; Ex. 6, [REDACTED]) Much of the disclosures in those  
 14 documents, however, appear to be general concepts, such as [REDACTED] involving a  
 15 [REDACTED]  
 16 [REDACTED]” (Ex. 4 at 4 (excerpt below).) Waymo fails to identify what specific information it  
 17 considers to be its trade secret.

18 [REDACTED]  
 19 [REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]  
 22 [REDACTED]  
 23 [REDACTED]  
 24 [REDACTED]  
 25 [REDACTED]

26 TS 90 broadly claims “[REDACTED]” a 6-page presentation,  
 27 without identifying what specific information Waymo contends is a trade secret. But the only  
 28 example of the “[REDACTED]” disclosed in Waymo’s Section 2017.210 list is a “[REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]  
 2 [REDACTED].” (Ex. 2 at 52; *see* Ex. 7, [REDACTED] at 7.) The same  
 3 information, however, appears to be claimed in Waymo’s TS 48, which claims [REDACTED]  
 4 [REDACTED]  
 5 [REDACTED] (Ex. 2 at  
 6 31.). Waymo presumably dropped TS 48 in view of its witnesses’ admissions about known art,  
 7 such as Waymo expert Mr. Kintz’s concession that [REDACTED]  
 8 [REDACTED] (Ex. 13,  
 9 Kintz Dep. Tr. at 193:15-18; *see also* Ex. 12, Morriss Dep. Tr. 122:20-123:4; 149:2-17; 149:22-  
 10 150:5; Ex. 13, Kintz Dep. Tr. 193:1-194:10.)<sup>6</sup> Waymo should not be allowed to vaguely and  
 11 broadly assert TS 90 to cover the non-elected concept covered in TS 48 as well as other  
 12 unspecified elements of the specific implementations disclosed in the 6-page presentation  
 13 referenced in TS 90.

14 TS 96 claims [REDACTED], and the Section 2019.210 statement says  
 15 only that [REDACTED] of a transmit board,  
 16 which [REDACTED]  
 17 [REDACTED]  
 18 [REDACTED] (Ex. 2 at 55.) Waymo fails to identify with particularity  
 19 what specific aspects of the hundreds of components disclosed in the [REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED] it contends to be a trade secret, and what specific elements it intends to argue were  
 21 misappropriated at trial. This trade secret is so broad that its inclusion can only be an attempt to  
 22 circumvent the Court’s order requiring narrowing of the trade secrets by seeking to encompass  
 23  
 24  
 25

26 <sup>6</sup> Waymo concedes the overlapping nature of TS 48 and 90, and appears to be attempting  
 27 to improperly shoe-horn TS 48 back into their “narrowed” list. *See* R. Kim Decl. Ex. 1  
 28 (Waymo’s counsel email stating, [REDACTED])

1 other specific trade secrets that were not included in Waymo's narrowed list (e.g., TS 1, 4, 5, 6, 8,  
2 15, etc.).<sup>7</sup>

3 In TS 111, Waymo broadly claims all [REDACTED] regarding a "[REDACTED]  
4 [REDACTED] (*Id.* at 63.) This was a LiDAR design that [REDACTED]  
5 Waymo apparently tried and abandoned. While Waymo identified a few examples of [REDACTED]  
6 [REDACTED], it fails to identify what specific [REDACTED] it considers  
7 to be a trade secret and what specific elements it intends to argue were misappropriated at trial.  
8 Nor does Waymo disclose any specific documents (downloaded by Mr. Levandowski or anyone  
9 else at Uber) that purportedly disclose such trade secret.

10 Each of these four purported trade secrets fails to meet the "reasonable particularity"  
11 standard of Section 2019.210. "[T]he burden on the trade secret claimant is to provide a level of  
12 detail adequate to distinguish the subject information from general knowledge or knowledge of  
13 skilled persons in the field." *Brescia v. Angelin*, 172 Cal. App. 4th 133, 147, 90 Cal. Rptr. 3d 842  
14 (2009); *see also VasoNova Inc. v. Grunwald*, No. C 12-02422 WHA, 2012 WL 4119970, at \*2  
15 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 18, 2012) (requiring "enough detail so that the defendant is able to learn the  
16 boundaries of the alleged trade secret in order to investigate defenses"). Waymo's disclosures are  
17 precisely the type of "categorical descriptions" the Northern District court has rejected as  
18 "render[ing] it impossible for Defendants to conduct public domain or other research to challenge  
19 the alleged secrecy of the information at issue." *See Loop AI Labs Inc. v. Gatti*, 195 F. Supp. 3d  
20 1107, 1115 (N.D. Cal. 2016). In *Loop*, the court found that plaintiff's Section 2019.210 listing of  
21 "unnamed experiments, test results, research, analysis, evaluations, applications, and design  
22 concepts" to be "plainly insufficient." *Id.* at 1114. Here, Waymo's identification of unnamed  
23 [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (TS 25), [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED] (TS 90), [REDACTED]

25  
26 <sup>7</sup> In fact, Waymo's corporate witness testified that [REDACTED] disclosed in the design  
27 files were trade secret, including the concept of [REDACTED] (TS 1), which he  
28 acknowledged was [REDACTED] and not [REDACTED], as part of Waymo's narrowed list. (Ex. 15, Droz  
Dep. Tr. at 285:22-286:19, 287:10-288:11, 332:19-23.) Mr. Droz also proceeded to provide a  
laundry list of other things disclosed in those files that Waymo might want to keep secret.  
(Ex. 15, Droz Dep. Tr. at 288:13-291-20.)

1 [REDACTED] (TS 96), and [REDACTED] (TS 111) likewise fail to meet the Section  
2 2019.210 standard.<sup>8</sup>

3 Waymo has touted that it identified the alleged trade secrets “with particularity in  
4 accordance with this Court’s guidance in *JobScience*” with “a list of the specific elements for  
5 each, as claims would appear at the end of a patent.” (Dkt. 386 at 4 (quoting *JobScience, Inc. v.*  
6 *CVPartners, Inc.*, No. C 13-04519-WHA, 2014 WL 852477 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 28, 2014).) But in  
7 *JobScience*, this Court struck plaintiff’s trade secret claim after finding that plaintiff’s disclosure  
8 “ma[de] it virtually impossible to distinguish the alleged trade secrets from knowledge in the  
9 field,” such that “Defendants cannot reasonably prepare its defenses.” *JobScience, Inc. v.*  
10 *CVPartners, Inc.*, No. C 12-04519-WHA, 2014 WL 1724763, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 1, 2014).  
11 Notably, this Court found that plaintiff’s identification of three schematics, with no explanation  
12 except that they were a “representation of Jobscience’s proprietary process and efficient solution,”  
13 was insufficient. *Id.* at \*2. This Court also rejected plaintiff’s description of its software, because  
14 the disclosure contained “mere criteria and in no way tell[s] the reader the secret of how it is  
15 done.” *Id.* at \*3. Waymo knew the level of detail required by this Court in *JobScience*, but failed  
16 to provide it anyway.

17 Waymo’s vague and overbroad descriptions present moving targets, when much  
18 information cited by Waymo appear to be concepts in the public domain. For example, Waymo’s  
19 spreadsheets for TS 25 identify such [REDACTED]” as [REDACTED]  
20 [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (Ex. 4 at 1, 4.) It is publicly well-known that self-  
21 driving cars have struggled with detection of lane markings. (Ex. 8 at 1 (“lane markings  
22 confusing Tesla’s autopilot”); Ex. 9 at 4 (“driverless cars struggle on roads without clear lane  
23

24 <sup>8</sup> Waymo’s interrogatory responses are equally devoid of detail and fail to specify with  
25 particularity what Waymo considers to be its specific trade secrets that are purportedly used by  
26 Uber. (Ex. 3 at 23-25 (Waymo’s response for TS 25, 90, 96, and 111 to contention interrogatory  
27 seeking evidence alleged use by Uber.) Furthermore, while Waymo fails to provide specific  
28 detail regarding its alleged trade secrets, it unreasonably demands responses to overbroad  
discovery requests. (See e.g., Ex. 16, Uber’s Resp. to 3rd Set of RFPs at 38-39 (stating in  
response for request number 200 for [REDACTED]” that Uber has produced  
documents and made available for inspection 383,000 emails and documents, devices of six  
engineers, and all four locations at which there is ongoing LiDAR development).)

1 markings”). Also, Google itself has publicly disclosed that “we teach our cars to drive more  
 2 cautiously around children” because children “can be more unpredictable” and “are easily  
 3 obscured behind parked cars.” (Ex. 10, “Google self-driving car project.”) Waymo fails to  
 4 identify what specific information in the nearly 100 pages of documents it considers to be a trade  
 5 secret.

6 Likewise, TS 111 claims unnamed know-how relating to [REDACTED]  
 7 [REDACTED] but LiDAR systems having “a rotating  
 8 multifaceted polygon mirror” have been known to the public since at least the early 1990s. (*See*  
 9 Ex. 11, U.S. Patent No. 5,006,721.) Waymo fails to identify with particularity what specific  
 10 “know-how” it considers to be trade secret and what specific elements it intends to argue was  
 11 misappropriated at trial. Nor does it disclose any documents that purportedly disclose such a  
 12 trade secret.

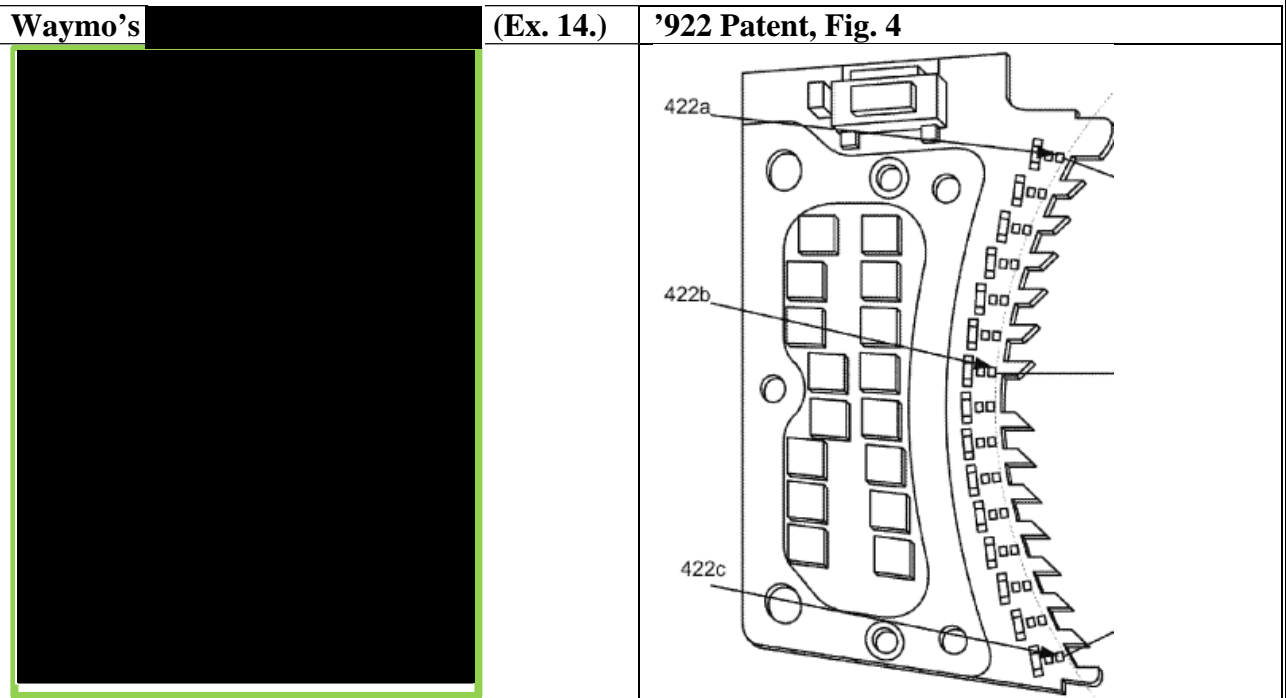
13 In claiming the [REDACTED] of TS 90 in its final line-up, Waymo seems to be  
 14 an attempt at gamesmanship, to get around admissions from its own witnesses that [REDACTED]  
 15 [REDACTED] claimed in its TS 48 is known to the public. (*See e.g.*, Ex. 12,  
 16 Morriss Dep. Tr. 122:20-123-4; 149:2-17; 149:22-150:5; Ex. 13, Kintz Dep. Tr. 193:1-194:10.)  
 17 Waymo has failed to identify what other specific information contained in the six-page  
 18 presentation is a trade secret.

19 At the preliminary injunction hearing, the Court told Waymo, [REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]” (5/3/17 AM Sealed Hr’g Tr. at 14:23-25.)

22 In apparent recognition of this gap in its case, Waymo has dropped its trade secret covering the  
 23 general concept of [REDACTED] and instead asserted TS 96, which is directed to a specific  
 24 Waymo implementation. Waymo’s Section 2019.210 list, however, vaguely references certain  
 25 general concepts (i.e., “[REDACTED]  
 26 [REDACTED],”) without  
 27 specifying what specific [REDACTED] are claimed in TS 96. (Ex.  
 28



2 at 55.) For example, the claimed transmit board's placement of diodes along a curved board was disclosed by Waymo in its '922 patent:



Without further specificity, Waymo's identification of TS 96 appears to be a deliberate attempt to include a broad catchall "trade secret" that encompasses other alleged trade secrets (e.g., TS 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 15) that it has not specifically elected in its "narrowed" list, in direct circumvention of the Court's case management order. (*See e.g.*, Ex. 2 (TS 1, TS 4, TS 5, TS 6, TS 8, TS 15); Dkt. 563 at 4 ("The final lineup should consist of less than ten trade secrets, and the deadline should fall on a date in August 2017 that will permit sufficient preparation time for opening expert reports."))<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> During the deposition of Waymo's designated corporate representative on TS 96, Waymo's designee could not specify with any clarity or specificity what aspect of the schematics Waymo alleges to be a trade secret that was misappropriated by Defendants. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 15, Droz Dep. Tr. at 272:21-273:18, 275:11-276:9, 277:22-278:22, 285:14-286:19.)

Waymo's witness who was designated to testify regarding TS 96 (and all other trade secrets on Waymo's narrowed list except for TS 25) appeared to confirm that TS 96 broadly encompasses other trade secrets, including those not elected by Waymo (e.g., TS 1). (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 15, Droz Dep. Tr. at 287:10-288:11.) Curiously, however, Mr. Droz was not prepared to testify on those trade secret concepts because they were not elected and had been dropped. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 15, Droz Dep. Tr. at 329:6-332:23.) Waymo should not be allowed to hide the ball by broadly asserting that everything contained in detailed schematics and layout files is a trade secret, including other trade secret concepts that Waymo chose not to elect.

1           **B.       Uber’s Motion to Strike Is Timely**

2           Contrary to Waymo, Uber has timely brought this motion to strike. In March, the Court  
 3 told Waymo that “there were a number of [alleged trade secrets] that I thought were questionable”  
 4 and urged Waymo “to trim down your list of trade secrets to the ones that you really think are  
 5 going to hold up.” (3/16/17 Hr’g Tr. at 19:15-23.) In June, recognizing that “both sides ought to  
 6 know which trade secrets are in play,” the Court ordered Waymo to identify its specific trade  
 7 secrets “before the expert reports are due.” (6/7/17 Hr’g Tr. at 51:23-52:4.) After the Court’s  
 8 repeated warnings, Waymo had months to identify its trade secrets with the required specificity,  
 9 and Uber brings this motion days after Waymo served the court-ordered list.

10           Furthermore, Waymo can point to no deadline by which defendants must move to strike  
 11 inadequate trade secret disclosures. In *Via Tech*, for example, a Northern District court *sua*  
 12 *sponte* limited plaintiff’s trade secrets claims based on inadequate disclosures, seven months after  
 13 plaintiff’s amended Section 2019.210 statement. *Via Techs., Inc. v. Asus Computer Int’l*, Case  
 14 No. 14-cv-03586-BLF 2016 WL 1056139, at \*2-3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2016) (denying-in-part  
 15 plaintiff’s motion to compel production of documents because plaintiff’s disclosure is “plainly  
 16 insufficient”). The Northern District court found that “even if Defendants no longer object to the  
 17 disclosure, the court . . . must evaluate its sufficiency.” *Id.* In order to make trial manageable  
 18 here, insufficiently disclosed trade secrets should be struck from Waymo’s list.

19           **III.     CONCLUSION**

20           This case is now less than three weeks from the end of fact discovery and opening expert  
 21 reports and five weeks from responsive expert reports. While this Court in *Jobscience* warned  
 22 plaintiff to identify its trade secrets in “two prior orders” before dismissing its claims, that  
 23 extended process would not be tenable here. *Cf. Jobscience*, 2014 WL 1724763, at \*3. Waymo’s  
 24 continued sandbagging after repeated warnings by the Court has imposed severe prejudice on  
 25 Uber. Throughout discovery, Waymo leveraged its broad list of 121 purported trade secrets to  
 26 obtain several hundred thousand pages of documents and extensive inspections from Uber, while  
 27  
 28

1 hiding the ball on its exact evidence of purported use by Uber. (*See supra* Fn. 2, Fn. 8.) At the  
2 same time, the large number of alleged trade secrets have hurt Uber’s ability to search public  
3 literature and seek discovery from third-party self-driving car companies, as the Court has  
4 recommended. (6/7/17 Hr’g Tr. at 50:6-12.) With Waymo’s failure to identify the specific “trade  
5 secrets in play,” Uber has been deprived of a meaningful chance to respond under this expedited  
6 schedule.  
7

8 This Court made clear to Waymo that, having demanded an October trial date, it must act  
9 in good faith and provide Uber with sufficient disclosures to build its defense. Waymo failed to  
10 do so. Accordingly, Uber’s motion for expedited briefing and hearing, and motion to strike  
11 TS 25, 90, 96, and 111 should be granted.  
12

13 Dated: August 7, 2017

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

14  
15 By: /s/ Arturo J. González  
ARTURO J. GONZÁLEZ

16  
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